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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Forty-third session

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE 1st TO 37th MEETINGS

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 5 to 30 August 1991

Corrigendum

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The present document contains the corrections received from participants and from the Secretariat applying to the English text of the summary records of the public meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-third session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/SR.1, 3-13, 13/Add.1, 14-21, 21/Add.1, 22-25, 25/Add.1, 26, 27, 27/Add.1, 28, 31, 31/Add.1, 32, 33, 33/Add.1, 36/Add.1 and 37).

The Sub-Commission also held four closed meetings, the summary records of which (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/SR.2, 29, 30 and 36) were issued in restricted distribution. The corrections to the records of the closed meetings appear in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/SR.1-37/Corrigendum/Add.1, which was also issued in restricted distribution.

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With the issuance of the corrigenda (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/SR.1-37/ Corrigendum and Add.1), summary records of the meetings held by the Sub-Commission at its forty-third session are to be considered as final.

4th meeting

Paragraph 19

Lines 2 and 3 should read

the work of the Sub-Commission. He stressed how important it was to examine with great caution issues related to humanitarian intervention

Paragraph 20

For the existing text substitute

20. The question of humanitarian intervention could only arise in extreme cases, and for the Sub-Commission it was much more important to explore peaceful means by which to prevent situations from degenerating to a level where international intervention was contemplated. In Namibia such constructive efforts had been successful, and the efforts under way in Cambodia, El Salvador and Guatemala might go in the same direction. Humanitarian intervention in the sense used in the nineteenth century was no longer tolerable, since it often was used to cover up hegemonical power politics. Today a new point of view, based essentially on cooperation and in any case on common universal values of human rights, was necessary. It was legitimate for the international community to concern itself with the non-observance of human rights inside States, among other reasons because its impact was not confined to a single country but involved a whole region, bringing in its wake a flood of refugees and other problems, and might finally be affecting the whole world. It might be difficult to avoid that other States reacted when violations reached a level which was intolerable in the twentieth century. However, it was important to be very watchful, so as to ensure that resort to the use of force was avoided. For this purpose, all constructive means should therefore be strengthened. Those means were cooperation and communication. It was also important to recognize that movements which were in opposition to Governments sometimes resorted to methods which constituted gross violations of human rights, and the international community should also address such violations. Today, at the end of the present millennium, one must look forward to the twenty-first century as a period where political relationships between all groups were humanized.

12th meeting

Paragraph 63, line 8

For Turkey read the Kurds

27th meeting

Paragraph 11, lines 4 and 5

For the existing text substitute

out that the Indonesian Government had then tried a mere 21 out of thousands of "suspects" who had been arrested.